Relative Clauses (More Advanced Notes)

The doctor looked after my mother. (subject noun)
He is that doctor. (subject pronoun)

He is the doctor who looked after my mother. (combined subjects with a relative clause: the full relative clause is used)

There were **biscuits** in the cupboard. (object noun)
Someone ate them. (object pronoun)

Who ate the biscuits (that were) in the cupboard? (combined objects with a relative clause: the sentence can be shortened by removing **both** the relative pronoun and the form of "to be" in the relative clause; **note: removing only one of these is incorrect**)

There is **a troll** in the dungeon! (object noun)
The professor saw it. (object pronoun)
Did the professor see the troll (that is) in the dungeon? (combined objects with a relative clause: the sentence can be shortened by removing **both** the relative pronoun and the form of "to be" in the relative clause)

You wrote **postcards** yesterday (object noun)

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Where are they? They are [answer]. (question about the object)
Where are the postcards (that) you wrote yesterday? (combined objects with a relative clause: the relative pronoun can be removed)

The Browns live in **a place**. (object noun)
That is it.
That is the place (where) the Browns live. (combined objects with a relative clause: the relative pronoun can be removed)

John Lennon lived in a house. (subject noun)
This is it. (object pronoun)
This is the house where John Lennon lived. (subject and object combined with a relative adverb: the full relative clause is used)

The waiter was rude. (subject noun)
The waiter was wearing a blue shirt. (the same subject noun)
The waiter (who was) wearing a blue shirt was rude. (the relative pronoun and the form of “to be” in the past/present progressive can be removed)

The money is in the kitchen. (subject noun)
The money belongs to John. (the same subject)

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The money (that belongs/belonging) to John is in the kitchen. (convert the present tense verb in the relative clause to the -ing form)

The television was stolen. (subject noun)
The television was bought twenty years ago. (the same subject)
The television (that was) bought twenty years ago was stolen. (the relative pronoun and the form of “to be” in the passive verb in the relative clause can both be removed)

The fruit isn’t fresh. (subject noun)
The fruit is on the table. (the same subject noun)
The fruit (that is) on the table isn’t fresh.

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Exercise

1) She bought a smartphone.
   Her sister had recommended it.

   _____

2) He lost the money.
   I had given it to him.

   _____

3) Julie often uses a ride-hailing app.
   We started to use it too.

   _____

4) Larry was introduced to a girl.
   I used to employ her.

   _____

5) Lucy called the doctor.
   My mother knows the doctor.

   _____

6) The stranger is standing at the bus stop.
   The stranger is looking at his phone.

   _____

7) The toys were made in China.
   The toys were the cheapest ones in the store.

   _____

8) The asteroid is named for the late blues singer.
   The asteroid will hit the Earth in a few years.

   _____

9) The entry-level worker was bringing him the coffee.

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The entry-level worker wanted to work in another department.

_____

10) That branding strategy has been a disaster.
The branding strategy was thought up by my boss.

_____

11) He emailed his daughter.
His daughter lives in Finland.

_____

12) The ice cream was given to the boy.
The ice cream was vanilla.

_____

13) The meeting was rescheduled.
The meeting was held on Zoom.

_____

14) The call went through to Human Resources.
The call was placed by an unhappy employee.

_____

15) My bosses and I enjoy working long hours.
My bosses and I live near our office.

_____

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